

and Lowlands Scots tried “to make themselves seem southern” (218) while portraying the Scottish Highlanders as examples of Northern barbarism.

In “The Contours of the North? British Mountains and Northern Peoples, 1600–1750,” Dawn Hollis reveals the persistence of the boreal prejudices about Scotland and Northern England. In “Unknown and Barbarian: Scandinavia and the Boundaries of Civilization in Early Modern Spain,” Mateo Ballester Rodríguez shows that negative images of Nordic Europe had been fostered by Spaniards and ceased only by direct contacts. While Italians saw the North as a scapegoat, as Helena Wangefelt Ström and Frederico Barbierato describe in “*Omne malum ab Aquilone*: Images of the Evil North in Early Modern Italy and their Impact on Cross-Religious Encounters,” Kim Simonsen notes, in “Elevating the Early Modern North: The Case of the Faroe Islands,” that Norwegians, Danes, Icelanders, and Faroese identified themselves as fully part of the republic of letters.

In “The *Vagina nationum* in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: Envisioning the North as a Repository of Migrating Barbarians,” Stefan Donecker emphasizes depictions of North as a springboard of the *Völkerwanderung* and thus an object of curiosity rather than fear. The contribution of Päivi Maria Pihlaja “The ‘Northern Atlantis’ Revisited: Inventing the Arctic Roots of Civilization in Late Eighteenth-Century Paris,” on scientific reinterpretation of the visions and myths of the North by French astronomers, naturalists, and philosophers, completes this fascinating journey through the Northern world.

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Incunabula in Transit: People and Trade. Lotte Hellinga.

Library of the Written Word 62; The Handpress World 47. Leiden: Brill, 2018. xiv + 522 pp. + 8 color pls. \$213.

This book is formed of a collection of thirteen essays concerning a number of key figures in the early book trade. The author does not need to be introduced, being well known to anyone interested in incunabula (books printed in the fifteenth century), a field to which she has greatly contributed. As head of incunabula at the British Library, Hellinga was responsible for the creation of the ISTC (Incunabula Short Title Catalogue), a unified access point to all known preserved editions—a pioneering electronic catalogue as well as a powerful research tool. In over forty years of working in this field, Hellinga has published a large number of studies, exploring most of the aspects connected with early printing, including technological issues, questions of attribution, and matters of textual transmission.

In 2014 Hellinga published a first collection of essays, *Texts in Transit*, which address questions of textual transmission; the present book focuses on “people and trade,” looking at some of the main figures who shaped the handpress world at its very beginning, such as Peter Schoeffer, Nicolas Jenson, William Caxton, and Johannes Gutenberg himself. They are analyzed particularly in relation to their interactions with each other as well as with other figures working in the book trade, so as to illustrate how the network worked and how the new trade in printed books took shape. Like *Texts in Transit*, this book is formed from articles “written over many years” (vii); all the essays but one are based on versions already published, now revised and updated. Insight is offered into the scholarship produced over the years around each theme. A very good example is found in chapter 5, the one unpublished contribution (and the most substantial): “The Mainz Catholicon 1460–1470: An Experiment in Book Production and the Book Trade.” The Catholicon (a kind of medieval encyclopedic dictionary for the study of the Bible) was among the earliest works to appear in print with Gutenberg’s types. Dated 1460 and issued three times, its dating and attribution has given rise to different theories, reported in the ISTC with reference to the scholars who have contributed to the debate: Paul Needham and Lotte Hellinga (<https://data.cerl.org/istc/ib00020000>).

The ISTC record will now have to be updated according to the new theory presented by Hellinga, who returns to the subject in light of new findings. Particular attention is paid to the cultural environment and the people involved, such as Dr. Humery, who took possession of the tools that once belonged to Gutenberg, and Nicolaus Cusanus, the cardinal who played an important role in promoting the new art. Elements pertaining to the historical context are analyzed together with copy specifics to highlight the role played by Schoeffer, a key figure in the early book trade. Two long chapters elsewhere in the volume are dedicated to him and focus on the importance of his network: “Nicolas Jenson, Peter Schoeffer and the Development of Printing Types” and “Peter Schoeffer: Publisher and Bookseller.”

Along with themes connected to the very cradle of typography (Mainz), some of the main figures who worked in the Low Countries and in England are explored (chapters 6–12). The final chapter shifts from early printing to the eighteenth-century antiquarian book trade, where the story of the collection destined to become the core of George III’s library (and later the British Museum’s) is told. A substantial series of appendixes follows, with detailed information on the documents, editions, and copies discussed, followed by indexes and four tables of color illustrations. For the amount and quality of information provided, this book will be read by anyone who works with early printing. Yet all early modern historians will find it of interest, especially those involved with European cultural history. Young scholars might also use it as a handbook for the field’s methodology, reflected in the author’s works as well as those of the many scholars mentioned in this book. If one has to regret anything here, it is the absence of a general

bibliography that would give the reader an overview of the scholarship produced in this field and reflected in this book.

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Broadsheets: Single-Sheet Publishing in the First Age of Print. Andrew Pettegree, ed. Library of the Written Word 60; The Handpress World 45. Leiden: Brill, 2017. xxii + 542 pp. \$213.

Remarkable witnesses to political, social, economic, religious, and cultural life, the production and material forms of broadsheets enable us to reach new understandings of the functions of print in the early modern period. This ambitious and important volume considers broadsheets across a broad geographic and chronological range from several different perspectives, revealing not only common threads but also marked diversity in how broadsheets were produced, used, and collected. Broadsheets are also considered in the wider context of other forms of written communication—i.e., printed and in manuscript.

In part 1, Pettegree's and Bruni's introductory chapters together provide a masterly analytical synthesis of the case studies in the book and the problematic nature of the broadsheet both in the archive and for the researcher. *Broadsheet*, a historic technical printing term, presents a challenge for most anglophone scholars who have used *broad-side* to categorize sheets printed on one side for centuries. Bruni proposes it should be defined as unfolded (since some are printed on both sides) and raises intriguing questions: What was advantageous about the single unfolded page? When and why were broadsheets folded by contemporaries rather than pasted on walls and into books? How far—and when—was the medium the message?

While no clear sense of the overall extent of the European archive is yet possible, in part 2, Wilkinson, Ulla Lorenzo, and de la Cruz's survey of Spanish broadsheet material provides an outstanding model of how to conduct a regional or subject-specific survey. Essays by Eisermann and Thomas offer surveys of production systems rather than holdings, looking at the ever-difficult question of print runs and the diverse purposes of broadsheets, including religious, propaganda, and university use. They identify the relationship between the materiality and design of broadsheets and their social and political significance, showing how broadsheets can sometimes be identified through documentation not necessarily linked to production processes such as registers and inventories.

Part 3 considers a diverse range of broadsheets used in bureaucratic processes across early modern states. Bruni's wonderful study on Rome reveals the tendency of local governments to recycle bureaucratic material with only minimal changes year to year, while